Please replace the paragraph starting on page 10 line 14 and ending on page 11, line 3, with the following paragraph:

--The surface treatment with a surface treatment agent or a spacing agent preferably reduces the attraction between the toner particles and magnetic carrier particles, such as the hard magnetic carrier particles to a degree sufficient that the toner particles are transported by the carrier particles to the development zone where the electrostatic image is present and then the toner particles leave the carrier particles due at least in part to the sufficient electrostatic forces associated with the charged image. Accordingly, the preferred toner particles of the present invention permit attraction with the magnetic carrier particles but further permit the stripping of the toner particles from the hard magnetic carrier particles by the electrostatic and/or mechanical forces and with surface treatment on the toner particles. In other words, the spacing agent on the surface of the toner particles, as indicated above, is sufficient to reduce the attraction between the toner particles and the hard magnetic carrier particles such that the toner particles can be stripped from the carrier particles by the electrostatic forces associated with the charged image or by mechanical forces.--

Please replace the paragraph staring on page 12, line 11 and ending on page 13, line 1 with the following paragraph:

--The wax is preferably present in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 10 wt% and more preferably in an amount of from about 0.5 to about 5 wt% based on the toner weight, and more preferably about 1.8 wt%. Examples of suitable waxes include, but are not limited to, polyolefin waxes, such as low molecular weight polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymers thereof and mixtures thereof. In more detail, more specific examples are copolymers of ethylene and propylene preferably having a molecular weight of from about 1000 to about 5000 g/mole, particularly a

copolymer of ethylene and propylene having a molecular weight of about 1200 g/mole. Additional examples include synthetic low molecular weight polypropylene waxes preferably having a molecular weight from about 3,000 to about 15,000 g/mole, such as a polypropylene wax having a molecular weight of about 4000 g/mole. Other suitable waxes are synthetic polyethylene waxes. Suitable waxes are waxes available from Mitsui Petrochemical, Baker Petrolite, such as POLYWAX 2000, POLYWAX 3000, and/or UNICID 700; and waxes from Sanyo Chemical Industries such as VISCOL 550P and/or VISCOL 660P. Other examples of suitable waxes include waxes such as LICOWAX PE130 from Clariant Corporation.--

Please replace the paragraph n page 13, line 2 with the following paragraph:

--The development system of the present invention preferably contains a supply of dry developer mixture which includes toner and magnetic carrier particles, such as hard magnetic carrier particles. The toner is preferably present in an amount of from about 5 wt% to about 15 wt%, and preferably about 10 wt% based on the weight of the developer.--

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 13, line 20 and ending on page 14, line 17 with the following paragraph:

--The set up of the development system is preferably a digital printer, such as a Heidelberg DIGIMASTER 9110 printer using a development station comprising a non-magnetic, cylindrical shell, a magnetic core, and means for rotating the core and optionally the shell as described, for instance, in detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,473,029 and 4,546,060, both incorporated in their entirety herein by reference. The development systems described in these patents can be adapted for use in the present invention. In more detail, the development systems described in these patents preferably use hard magnetic carrier particles. For instance, the hard magnetic carrier particles can exhibit a coercivity of at least about 300 gauss when magnetically saturated and also exhibit an induced

magnetic moment of at least about 20 EMU/gm when in an externally applied field of 1,000 gauss. The magnetic carrier particles can be binder-less carriers or composite carriers. Useful hard magnetic materials include ferrites and gamma ferric oxide. Preferably, the carrier particles are composed of ferrites, which are compounds of magnetic oxides containing iron as a major metallic component. For example, compounds of ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, formed with basic metallic oxides such as those having the general formula $MFeO_2$ or MFe_2O_4 wherein M represents a mono- or di-valent metal and the iron is in the oxidation state of +3. Preferred ferrites are those containing barium and/or strontium, such as $BaFe_{12}O_{19}$, $SrFe_{12}O_{19}$, and the magnetic ferrites having the formula $MO.6\ Fe_2O_3$, wherein M is barium, strontium, or lead as disclosed in U.S. Patent No, 3,716,630 which is incorporated in its entirety by reference herein. The size of the magnetic carrier particles useful in the present invention can vary widely, and preferably have an average particle size of less than 100 microns, and more preferably have an average carrier particle size of from about 5 to about 45 microns.--

Please replace the Table at page 22, line 18 with the following Table:

Table 1

Chemical	Trade name	Manufacturer	Weight %
Crosslinked styrene butyl acrylate copolymer	SB77XL	Eastman Kodak	90%
Carbon Black	BLACK PEARLS 430	Cabot Corp	6.4%
Polyethylene wax	LICOWAX PE130	Clariant Corporation	1.8%
Iron organic chelate charge control agent	T77	Hodogaya	1.8%

Please replace the paragraph on page 24, line 3 with the following:

--The toner of the present application was then added to form a developer formulation.

Carriers are prepared from uncoated $SrFe_{12}O_{19}$ core from Powdertech Corporation of Valparaiso, Inc. The material is prepared via a spray drying process as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,228,549, incorporated in its entirety by references herein. The volume median is 25-30 microns.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 24, line 8 with the following:

--The dry powder coatings of Kynar/poly(methylmethacryate) were prepared from KYNAR 301F from Elf Atochem North America and poly(methylmethacryate) MP 1201 manufactured by Soken. The appropriate amount of each dry powder was weighed and added to the uncoated core. The ferrite/polymer mixture was roll milled for 15 minutes; sieved to remove any unbroken agglomerates, and then rolled another 15 minutes. The mixture was loaded into dishes or trays for curing. The curing was done by either introducing the material into a hot oven, or by ramping a cool oven to the dwell temperature, followed by a cool-down step. The cure temperature ranged from 190-250° C for 1-3 hours. After curing, the carrier was deagglomerated by sieving through a 230 mesh screen.--

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claim 43 without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter therein.

Please substitute the following amended claims for the pending claims with the same numbers in the above-identified application. (A version of the amended claims with markings to show the changes made is also attached.)

1. (Twice Amended) Toner particles comprising at least one toner resin, at least one charge control agent, at least one surface treatment agent, and optionally at least one release agent or colorant or both, wherein inorganic particles are present in said toner resin and said surface treatment agent is present on the surface of said toner particles, wherein said inorganic particles are